

MUST HAVE TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

President Decides to Hasten Chinese Negotiations on Almost Any Terms.

MacArthur Needs Chaffee's Men—Imperialism's Failure—Nation Taxed on a War Basis and Yet Revenues Do Not Meet Expenses.

Washington, Sept. 21.—With a war revenue computed to support the Government while at war with a world Power and an average tariff under the Dingley law of 58 per cent, the expenditures of McKinley's administration during the last two months have exceeded the receipts from all sources by a fraction less than \$5,000,000.

During the first two months of the present fiscal year ending August 31, the expenses of the army and navy reached the enormous sum of \$45,852,052.39, or about \$764,000 per day, and yet President McKinley insists that the country is at peace.

At the present extravagant rate of expenditure, it will be impossible for the people to hope for a lessening of the burdens of taxation now imposed, but rather if the expenditures continue to exceed the receipts as they have been doing the past two months another issue of bonds will be necessary in order to maintain the required gold reserve.

ADMINISTRATION'S CHINESE POLICY.

The policy of the administration regarding the Chinese crisis was settled at the Cabinet meeting this morning. The Government has rejected Germany's proposal to join in punishing the officials responsible for the Peking outrages and has decided to go ahead with the peace negotiations with China in all haste.

The President, in view of the uprising in the Philippines, is more than ever anxious to get American troops out of the Empire at the earliest moment. General MacArthur's reports show that he needs more men to cope with the situation.

The Cabinet meeting was attended only by three members—Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Long—but communication was had with the absentees over the long-distance telephone. The two last named returned to Washington especially to be present at the conference. The meeting lasted only a little more than an hour and a half, for the President had already agreed upon his policy of getting out of China as soon as possible. Accordingly he desired only the concurrence of his advisers in the plans he had laid. The discussion centered upon the attitude of Germany, Russia and China, respectively.

The German request to join in punishing the Chinese responsible for the outrages was disposed of in short order. Mr. McKinley felt that the Philippine situation so completely demanded all available troops in the Orient that he could not seriously consider any policy which would mean the punishment of the Boxer chiefs.

PRINCE CHING'S REQUEST AGREED TO.

The request of Prince Ching to have the peace conference go ahead at this earliest moment was more in line with the purpose of the administration to get out of China as quickly as possible. No official announcement was made after the meeting, as to the policy of this Government regarding peace negotiations, but it is believed that the President agreed substantially to Prince Ching's requests. It is not yet possible, however, to say what authority will be given Minister Conger in carrying forward these negotiations.

After the Cabinet meeting the members announced that the text of the replies will be made public as soon as they are handed to the Governments to which they are addressed. That may be either late to-night or to-morrow.

"The character of the replies will commend itself to the good sense of the American people," said Secretary Long, after the meeting.

A member of the Cabinet said this evening that all the United States troops will be withdrawn at once from China, excepting one squadron of cavalry, one battery of artillery and one regiment of infantry.

These will remain as a guard for Minister Conger and the United States Legation. The troops withdrawn will go to the Philippines. The marines now on duty in China will be sent to Cavite.

GERMANY SENDING MORE TROOPS.

London, Sept. 22.—Telegraphing from Peking on September 15, Doctor Morrison says:

"General Chaffee has received orders from America to cease his preparations for wintering his troops in Peking. This is interpreted to mean that America is contemplating a withdrawal of her troops."

Other dispatches say that punitive expeditions to Shan Si and Manchuria have become necessary. The military authorities urge this course.

Advices from Berlin say that Germany is preparing to dispatch more troops to China.

PORTO RICAN CLAIMS RIGHT TO REGISTER IN BALTIMORE.

Says He Is an American Citizen and Will Make a Legal Fight for His Prerogatives—Filipinos May Be Affected.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 21.—"I am an American citizen. I have served as Mayor of an American city and I believe that the Constitution of the United States gives me the privilege of voting at an American election." This is how Doctor Francisco del Valle, former Mayor of San Juan, Porto Rico, and former Secretary of the Interior in that island, states his claims to be registered as a voter in this city. He and his son went to a registration office in the Thirteenth Ward Tuesday afternoon and asked to be enrolled as voters.

The registration officials, after he had answered all of the required questions, refused to register him and he appealed to the Board of Election Supervisors.

S. L. Straus, counsel to the board, rendered an opinion to-day that Doctor del Valle and his son were citizens of the United States, and that if they fulfilled the State requirements of residence, they were entitled to vote. He said he based his decision on the logical theory that by the treaty of Paris, ceding Porto Rico, that island became a part of the United States, and the act of annexation operated as a naturalization of the native inhabitants of the island.

Notwithstanding Mr. Straus's decision the Republican Registrars will refuse to place the names of the Porto Ricans on the books, and the question will at once be submitted to the local courts and taken up to the United States Supreme Court.

"When General Brooke went to Cuba," Doctor del Valle said to-day, "I was appointed Military Mayor of San Juan. I told that before assuming the duties I was required to take an oath of allegiance and loyalty to the United States. This, it was said, would destroy my Spanish citizenship. A similar invitation was

accorded to all other Porto Ricans. Some refused to take the oath, and, in consequence, are regarded at present as foreigners.

"I, in company with many other gentlemen, subscribed to the required form of declaration. In this I surrendered by citizenship to the King of Spain. I considered myself a citizen of the United States, and was so looked upon by the American Government."

"More than a year ago I came to Baltimore. My son has been living here for five years, during three of which he was a minor. I have fulfilled every requirement regarding residence in the State, city, ward and precinct. My son also has lived here long enough to vote. He, in fact, could secure naturalization papers, but, of course, will not do so."

"According to Governor General Allen of Porto Rico, Americans who have lived on the island one year are entitled to the suffrage. If an American can vote in Porto Rico, why can't a Porto Rican vote in Baltimore?"

United States District Attorney John C. Rose, who will probably be called upon to take a hand in the case in the courts, said to-day:

"The people of all the new possessions will be affected by the final decision. To the best of my recollection the Porto Ricans and Filipinos are spoken of in the treaty of Paris as if they were on equal terms. It will thus be seen that the inhabitants of Porto Rico are not the only persons directly interested."

Doctor del Valle says many of his fellow countrymen, now residents in Baltimore, will join him in his fight for citizenship. T. Aguilar, M. Fuentes, A. Ortiz, J. Veloz and L. Quevedo will apply for registration next week.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900

Tom Sayers and
the Tipton Slasher

A new story of a famous event of many years ago, will be attractively set forth in THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. Pictured.

PRICE (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. For Trains, Three Cents.)



HANNA: "LEDDY, ME AND MY PARD HAS WORKED PRETTY HARD FOR YOU, AND WE WANTS A GENEROUS HAND OUT."

WILSON'S COLUMN TOOK PEI-TA-CHU.

Brilliant Stroke by Combined English and American Forces.

NO LOSS AMONG ALLIES.

Country Around Peking Is Now Believed to Be Less Hostile.

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Peking, Monday, Sept. 21. Via Tokyo, Thursday, Sept. 20.—General James H. Wilson, the American commander, took Pei-Ta-Chu this morning. No details of the affair have been learned, but the British officials have received a dispatch announcing that "the temples were taken according to arrangement."

The Germans moved westward to-day, and it is doubtful if they co-operated in the taking of Pei-Ta-Chu.

Japanese scouts report that the surrounding country is free of the enemy.
No word has been received from the Sixth United States Cavalry column, which is operating in the Northeast.

As announced by the Associated Press last night, in a dispatch received from Peking, under date of Sunday, September 18, via Tokyo, Thursday, September 20, General Wilson, with 800 Americans and 600 British troops and six guns, marched westward that day, and the Germans were to move on the following day (September 19), to co-operate in taking Pei-Ta-Chu, where the enemy was supposed to be in large force.

The American Commander, it was added, would attack from the west and the Germans from the east. The dispatch also said that General Wilson would then take San-Kai-Tien arsenal.

NO AMERICANS WOUNDED.
Washington, Sept. 21.—The following dispatch, received at the War Department yesterday from General Chaffee, was made public this morning:

"Taku (no date), Adjutant General, Washington, Peking, Sept. 20.—Rockhill-Wilson expedition returned; object successfully accomplished; no casualties among our troops. Forzetta's squadron scouted northeast forty miles to relieve native Christians, returned, bringing in fourteen. Surrounding country daily growing less hostile, so far as my expedition can determine questions."

CHAFFEE.
The date of this cablegram, Peking, September 20, shows that close communication has been established with the Chinese capital.

The successful expedition that General Chaffee refers to probably is the one he mentioned in his dispatch of September 18, received yesterday, in which he said General Wilson was going to the westward of Peking to clear the country of Boxers and open up the coal fields.

His reference to Rockhill is not clear to officials here. One suggestion is that Rockhill may be the name of the British officer who commanded the English portion of the expedition, according to cable dispatches published this morning. Another is that the cablegram may have been misquoting General Chaffee intending to report the arrival at Peking of Special Commissioner Rockhill.

OUTBREAK AT SUN-TAI.
Some Villages Destroyed and Others Besieged.

Peking, Sept. 21.—The French Consul at Canton telegraphs, under date of Thursday, September 20, that disorders have broken out at Sun-Tai, near Canton. Several villages have been destroyed and others are besieged. The missionaries succeeded in escaping.

The first batch of troops sent by the Viceroy proved powerless to subdue the disorder, and the foreign Consuls made a most urgent request for the dispatch of a larger body of soldiers.

The Chancellor of the French Consulate and the French gunboat Avalanche will accompany the force.

THREE POWERS ARE WITH THE KAISER.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—The German Foreign Office has received replies from Italy, Austria and France agreeing, without reserve, to Germany's China proposal.

PRISONERS KILLED BY THE GERMANS.

BY EDWIN WILDMAN.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.
Che-Foo, Sept. 20, via Shanghai, Sept. 21.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—The battle of Tang-Shang on September 14 was marked by one striking thing—the way the German soldiers carried out their Emperor's orders to exact "summary punishment and vengeance."

During the fight they had taken 100 prisoners. After the battle these were stood up in a row and shot.

TROOPS KILLED BY MINES.

Field at Pei Tang Honeycombed by Dynamite Charges.

BY J. C. HEMMENT.
SPECIAL BY CABLE.
Tokyo, Sept. 20, via Shanghai, Sept. 21.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—I saw 6,000 Germans and Russians attack the Pei-Tang forts yesterday. Of these 300 were killed or wounded.

The attack on the forts began at 2 a. m. The forts replied with the big artillery fire, well directed, against the camp of the Russian infantry. At daybreak the killed forces advanced, and the Chinese received them with a rattling rifle fire. In addition to shells from the heavy guns, the ground was mined over which they advanced, and the explosions of the mines killed and wounded almost all the 300 who fell.

By 7 a. m. the forts were on fire. Their fire was silenced during the morning, and the Russian infantry dashed in and took the fortified fortifications and the city.

Li Hung Chang left here for Tien-Tsin at 9 a. m., and must have watched the battle from the train.

A notorious Boxer was shot in public yesterday.

KAISER'S NOTE OF SYMPATHY.

Cables a Message of Grief to Baroness von Ketteler.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—It transpires that Emperor William sent Baroness von Ketteler, the widow of the late German Minister at Peking, a telegram to Tien-Tsin, as follows: "As was the case during the long period of terror through which you passed with such fortitude, although deprived at the very outset of your husband, so now, my hearty sympathy accompanies you on your way home. My people mourn with you. May God comfort you."

The Baroness replied expressing her deep thanks for his Majesty's gracious sympathy.

PIRATES KILLING CHRISTIANS.

French Report That They Are Moving on Canton Villages.

Hong Kong, Sept. 21.—The French warship Avalanche which has been investigating the killing of Christians in the Samoi district, near Canton, reports that the crews of eight pirate junks, by the connivance of influential persons ashore, have sought to destroy all the Christian villages on the Canton delta.

VON WALTERSEE AT WOO-SUNG.

Commander of the Allies Hastening On to Peking.

Berlin, Sept. 21.—A dispatch received from Shanghai under date of to-day says the German warship Hertha, with Count Von Waldersee, the Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in China, on board, has arrived at Woo-Sung. She will go to Kiao-Chow to-morrow.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Missouri—Fair in northern; showers in southern portion Saturday and probably Sunday; easterly winds.
Illinois—Fair Saturday and Sunday; warmer in northern portion Saturday; variable winds.
Arkansas—Showers Saturday and Sunday; southerly winds.

1. Strikers and Posse Clash; Troops Called Out.
2. Wilson's Column Took Pei-Ta-Chu.
3. Combine of Wire Companies Planned. Fifteen Thousand Chinese Slain.
4. Pharmacists Celebrate Silver Jubilee. Illinois Politics. Trade Reviews.
5. Race Track Results. Baseball Games. Corbett Says He Is Coming Back.
6. Death of Fireman O'Brien. Wedding at Salvation Army Headquarters. Lincoln's Mantle Falls on Bryan. Warren Will Seek Warm Corners. Brief Suicide When Evicted.
7. Says He Killed Officer Mullins. Bishop Conductor of Pearl Process. City News in Brief.
8. Weather Report.
9. American Board Meeting. Young People's Societies. Sunday Services and School Lesson.
10. Editorial.
11. Conference Votes for Correlation. Queen Victoria's American Property. Baptist Annual Session Adjourns.
12. The Railroad.
13. Notes About New Books.
14. Republic Want Ads.
15. New Corporations. Transfers of Realty.
16. Grain and Produce. Cattle Sales.
17. Financial News. River Telegrams.
18. Two Steamers Buried. Placene Waited in Vain for Fire Victim.

NEED IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

Large Numbers of Persons in Distress on Texas Mainland.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 21.—N. Mills to-day reported officially on conditions in Brazoria County. He says the people need money to buy lumber. Unless quick relief is given many will be compelled to abandon their homes. The statement of the number of distress is as follows: Arleta, 500; Sandy Point, 500; Channing, 1,000; Anelton, 2,000; Velasco, 2,000; Brazoria, 1,500; Columbus, 2,000. The figures embrace the country tributary to the towns named, as well as in the towns themselves.

TWO VESSELS ASHORE.

Half of the Crews Reported Lost on Florida Keys.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 21.—It is reported that two vessels are ashore on one of the keys about forty miles north of here. It is reported also that half the crew of one of the vessels has been lost. Wreckers have gone to investigate the reports.

SMALLER ODDS ON M'KINLEY.

Chances of Mr. Bryan Considered Improved in Wall Street.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Sept. 21.—The betting odds on McKinley dropped from 2½ to 1 to 2 to 1 in Wall Street to-day. Predictions were made that by October 15 the prophecies of Richard Croker and Edward Murphy that even wagers would prevail would be fulfilled.

The bets recorded to-day were: A Stock Exchange firm with J. J. Judge, £200 to \$1,000 on McKinley; W. H. Cooper with J. J. Judge, \$1,000 to \$500 on McKinley.

CHOCTAW GOVERNOR MISSING.

Last Heard of Him He Was on His Way to Galveston.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Paris, Tex., Sept. 21.—Judge G. W. Dukes of Talhatch, the Governor elect of the Choctaw Nation, left for Galveston the Thursday before the great storm and he has not been heard from since.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

STRIKERS AND POSSE CLASH; STATE TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Two Persons Are Killed and Eight Seriously Wounded.

FOUGHT AT DEPOT.

Shenandoah Miners' Escort Was Fired Upon.

SHERIFF IN CHARGE.

Shamokin Mine Watchman Shot While on Duty.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 21.—As a result of rioting this evening at Shenandoah, in which two persons were killed and seven wounded, three regiments of infantry, a battery and a troop of cavalry were ordered out at midnight by Governor Stone, to assist Sheriff Toole in maintaining order in the Schuylkill region.

This action was taken after a conference between the Governor, Adjutant General Stewart and General Gobin, on the urgent solicitation of the Sheriff, the Borough Council of Shenandoah and many prominent residents of that locality.

General Gobin has been placed in command of the provisional brigade and started from here to-night with his staff on a special train for Shenandoah.

He will establish headquarters there, and expects to be on the ground with 2,500 troops by 5 o'clock Saturday morning. The organizations which have been assembled for this service are the Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth regiments, Battery C of Philadelphia, Governor's Troop of Harrisburg and the Third Brigade headquarters. Colonel Richardson has taken charge of the movement of the troops and the camp equipment and tents.

Major General Miller, commander of the division, has been summoned to Harrisburg and is now on his way from Franklin. Attorney General Elin has also been called here from Indiana to advise with the Governor. Battery C is equipped with Gatling guns and is one of the best drilled organizations in the guard.

General Gobin is the senior brigadier of the division and commanded the provisional brigade which was ordered to the Hazleton region after the last night shooting in 1897.

RIOT AT SHENANDOAH.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 21.—The Sheriff's posse fired on a crowd of riotous men near here this afternoon, killing two persons and wounding seven others.

Sheriff Toole and Deputies O'Donnell and Brennen were called to Shenandoah to-day to suppress the mob that threatened the mine workers' and collieries' property. At quitting time the three Sheriff and a small posse whom the Sheriff had summoned on the ground went to the Indian Ridge Colliery of the Reading Company to escort the workmen to their homes. The colliery is located a short distance east of Shenandoah.

The workmen left home shortly after 4 o'clock. They walked up the middle of East Center street and reported the Lehigh Valley Railroad station. Here was gathered a large crowd of Poles, Slavs and Hungarians, men, women and children, who lined both sides of the street. A shot came from a saloon. This was followed by a shower of stones.

Many of the crowd had picked up sticks and stones and were acting in a threatening manner. Seeing this, the Sheriff, who had previously cautioned his men to keep cool and not to use their firearms, commanded them to fire. The order was obeyed with terrible results. The crowd pursued the Sheriff and his posse to the Ferguson House, where they took refuge.

Sheriff Toole shortly afterwards telephoned to Harrisburg and asked that a detachment of troops be sent here. It was learned that Adjutant General Stuart was in Philadelphia, and a telegram was sent to him there.

Following is a list of the killed and wounded:

Killed:
Mike Luckavage; shot in the eye.
A little girl, name unknown; shot in the back of the neck.

Wounded:
Edward R. Coyne, aged 50 years; bullet wound near the heart. He was sitting on his stoop.

Michael Shanahan; wounded in the arm.
Anthony Skapizian; wounded in the left wrist.

John Wundley, aged 40 years, married; wounded in the hand.

Peter Stalmocovich, 28 years old; wounded in the shoulder.

Mike Saxtka, wounded in left shoulder.
Anthony Axalause, wounded in left side, serious; bullet removed.

Among those who were injured by the rioters were the following:
George Bedding of Hingtown, gash on right forehead, caused by being hit with a brick.

Robert Edwards, aged 51 years, injured seriously by being hit with stones.

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FATHER DUCY SAYS THE OPERATORS FORCE THE MINERS TO VIOLENT ACTS.

BY THE REVEREND THOMAS DUCY.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 21.—The operators here are massing their special deputies, and the object of these deputies is evidently to force some of the miners about the position of violence, so that a reason can be found to call out the militia and rob the miners of the sympathy of just people throughout the country.

To prove the truth of this statement, that these special deputies, the employees of the operators, as well as the Pinkerton men, are exerting themselves to provoke the miners, Mr. Sparr of the Outlook, last evening, after returning from a meeting back in the mines, informed me that as he went out upon the trolley some Pinkerton men sought to provoke a few Hungarian miners who were on the car, by repeated acts of insult, upon an attack. The conductor, seeing the situation, warned these Pinkertons that they must desist.

The operators are seeking this course to arouse sympathy in their favor and to make it appear that they require the men to guard their property. The miners themselves, as well as the Mining Engineers' Association, are perfectly willing to lend themselves to the protection of the operators' property.